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preserved all its contents perfectly, a certificate from whom will
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Manufactured by H. C. Sysansus & Co. No. 43 Coder et. Pess-Office address. Box No. 3,690.

Benefit.-Prof. Weiner will give a performance, showing the orchestral power of the grand plane, at Tanamany Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the veteran Daniels, who is now 106 years old. See

Last evering a fire broke out in a barn owned by Mr. higg ins, on the corner of One-hundred-and-first street and Twelth avenue. Damage \$300. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

About 6 o clock last night a fire occurred in the grocery store of Jacob Benger, No. 24d Last Houston street, in consequence of the carelessness of Mrs. Berger in handling a floid lamp. Damage to stock \$50. Legared for \$700 in the Manhiettan Insurance Company.

New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. o notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

Islness letters should in all cases be addressed to Tun Naw-Yong Tainyns. Business letters should in all cases be addressed to Tun Your Tainens. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

This day having been appointed as a Day of Thanks giving and Prayer by the Governor, the usual Evening Editions of THE TRIBUNE will not be issued.

The Supreme Court yesterday granted a perpetual injunction upon Commodore Vanderbilt, restraining him from taking any further action in regard to building a pier from the Battery It is refreshing to learn that there is a limit beyond which moneyed capidity may not go. Mr. Vanderbilt having appropriated the property of the city without the shadow of authority. and sunk cribs of stone in the waters of the harbor, should be compelled to remove the dangerous obstructions, and respond in swinging damages to the city.

By Pony Express, we have later and fuller advices from California and Oregon. All doubt as to the triumph of Lincoln in the former is removed, and there is scarcely "a loop to hang "a doubt upon" with regard to Oregon. The returns from each State are nearly complete, and Lincoln has a small majority in each, Political asperities had been greatly moderated since the Pony brought news of Lincoln's election, but much solicitude was evinced with regard to the Secession movements of South Carolina and her Southern neighbors.

We have a suspicion that Lieut, Gov. Downey. acting Governor of California, will be chosen I S. Senator from that State, vice Gwin. If so, it will be the first instance within our knowledge of the Governor and Lieut,-Governor of a State having both been chosen its U. S. Senators.

"BETWEEN US BE TRUTH!"

Though we take no part in and base no hope upon the new Compromise movements which certain "Conservatives" are now inaugurating, we must insist that they betray no superfluous hypoerisy. If we are to have a Federal Convention, and a recast of the Constitution, with view to the conciliation of those now threatening to break up the Union, we ask only that there shall be no cheating around the board, but that every phrase deliberately employed shall stand for an idea, and (if possible) for a truth, At present, it is clear that humbug is the current coin of our agitators for harmony and quiet, Take the following extract from the last Herald's leader as a sample:

leader as a sample:

"The first thing demanded is the absolute suspension of Mr.
Seward's 'irrepressible conflict,' and the recognition by the
North of the rights of our Southern slaveholders to their slave property, wherever it may be found within the limits of the Union That point conceded by each of the Northern States, even Masse Southern States, in behalf of their institution of Slavery are entitled to such additional checks and balances in the General Government as may be necessary to rende them hereafter secure against Northern Anti-Slavery par ties and Popular Majorities. This proposition will, o course, comprehend a reconstruction of the organic law of th Union, and a new Constitutional Convention of all the States of do this important work. It is probable, too, that this very prope ction may emanate from this approaching Congressional cor-creace, and it may be suggested in the President's Annual Mes

-Let us suppose, for illustration, that the writer of the above extract has finished his day's work at The Herald office, and betaken himself to his residence in the upper part of the City. As he approaches it, a dark figurewhich he soon recognizes as that of a negrewoman with her child in her arms-arrests biregard. She seems to be flitting uneasily and doubtfully from one nook to another, and he readily perceives that she is a stranger here. frightened, and uncertain what to do or whither to go: so he hails her, and asks her what she means by skulking in that manner. She briefly Maryland, anxious to make her way to Canada or some other refuge-that her master or his overseer is close on her track-that she has had neither food nor sleep for twenty-four hours, and begs for temporary shelter and hospitality to enable her to distance her pursuers: Do you suppose the man so inhuman as to repulse her prayer and rush to the slave-hunter, bidding him make haste and seize his prey? We tell the South that, however base he may be, he is not base enough for this: he may gruffly repel her prayer; but he will not betray her to the bloodhounds baying on her track. He may fancy himself mean enough to do this, but he will dis cover his mistake in the hour of trial. In other words-he will not himself practically "recog bize the right of our Southern slaveholders t their slave property, wherever it may b ' found within the limits of the Union," If he supposed himself observed by some one likely to report his conduct, he might raise a hue-andery; but, if he be sure of escaping detection, his humanity, however slight in quantity and defective in quality, will triumph over his devotion to the Union and to "the right of our Southern

Or we will suppose that Caleb Cushing and Ben. Hallett are on a visit to their friend Frank Pierce at Concord, and the three have gone out for a walk, when they spy just such a woman as we have instanced hiding in Frank's barn from a beyy of slavehunters hard on her heels. They see her dodge out of sight and know that her hiding-place is unsuspected—that the hunters are rushing by in hot haste, and will soon be off the seent if they step aside and say nothing. Will they hall the pursuers and apprise them of their mistake, assuring them that the woman has hidden in that barn, and may there be certainly taken, while, if they pass on in their bendlong career, they will never get her at all? We say they will do nothing of the kind-that they will maintain a dignified reserve, a rigid neutrality, a "masterly ignetivity," and let the fugitive and her hunters settle their domestic differences in their own way, subject quite as much to the Constitution of the Universe as to that of the United States. Yet from that very scene, Pierce will turn to writing letters, and Hallett to drawing up platforms, and Cushing to making the most interminable speeches, in favor of the indefeasible right to hunt slaves in the Free States and the imperative duty of every one to render all needful aid and comfort to the hunters. This will be the talk of politicians to Buncombe, while their acts will be those of men ashamed of even their own menunesses and expecting to stand one day at that Bar where "the rich and the poor

'meet together," and are judged by one in-

Now if a like occurrence were to happen on a

exorable law.

· slaveholders to their slave property."

Southern plantation-we will say on Senator Hammond's, while Rhett and Wise were his guests and his companions-the three would as rendily and naturally hail the women-hunters and point out the lurking-place of their quarry, as though it were a perverse hog or frightened steer they were seeking. They would do it with no more twinge of conscience, no more consciousness of doing a base act, than in taking their dinner or their dram. The difference here indicated is radical, fundamental, irrepressible. Messrs, Hammond, Rhett and Wise are what their education and circumstances have made them: so are Messrs. Pierce, Hallett and Cushing. This may not speak well for the circumstances in either case; but we are simply dealing with facts as they are.

Now, then, if any new compromise or fix-up is to be concected, we insist that it shall be no refuge of lies-no wreath of flowers gayly covering the entrance to the bottomless pit. Any stipulation, however precise and solemn, that the fagitives who escape from Southern Slavery into the Free States, shall be generally caught and returned, will be a deception and a sham; for they never will be. Here and there one may be so returned; but not a tithe of those who run away. If, then, a new compact between the North and the South is to be made, let it recognize and respect Human Nature instead of attempting to ride rough-shod over it. Let the Free States be required to pay a gross sum to the South, or so much per annum, in satisfaction of their claim to have fugitives from labor delivered up," and we shall be inclined-if the amount be reasonable—to favor the adjustment; but all bargains for more systematic or effective negro-catching will prove fallacious and delusive.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND

If the plans, the policy, and the cardinal principles of the future Southern Confederacy may be judged from the tone of its advocates at the South, and its mouthpieces of the Northern press, then Slavery extension and free trade with Africa in slaves are to be its corner-stones. Slavery extension signifies the conquest of Mexico, of Central America, of Cuba, of Hayti, and other West-India Islands; or, in other words, the perma nent establishment of fillibusterism. No gift of prophecy is needed to assure us that England, Spain, and France, will unhesitatingly deal with such piratical attempts at conquest as England lately dealt with that arch-agitator, Walker, No gift of prophecy is needed to foresee that, in the event of disunion, as the North will have no direct, immediate interest in the Gulf of Mexico, it will probably become an English and Spanish lake. Those two navies, united or single-handed. will be sufficient to nip in the bud any fillibustering attempt of the Southern Confederacy; nay, even to prevent the formation of any navy under Palmetto or other Southern slave-trading flags.

The slave-trade is already held as piracy by moral conviction as well as by legal, enactment in England, and it is not an English characteristic to recede from a principle once proclaimed and established. But, according to the Southern theory, Europe wants their cotton, and therefore must and will submit to any terms dictated by the planters. The notion finds neither in history nor in political economy, the slightest just fication. Leaving out of the question the possibility that in the course of the next quarter of a century. Asia and Africa may produce cotton sufficient in quantity and cheap enough in price to compete with the product of the Southern States, we beg leave to remind the future fathers of the Cotton-Slave-Federacy of the fact that a country yielding only a single raw product, whatever may be its value, is as much under an unavoidable necessity of selling as any other party is of buying. Absolute free trade will preclude the possibility of the development of other branches of industry, even if there were no other reason for the impossibility of their existence in slaveholding community. The South will be compelled to sell its cotton to any buyer who will come for it; for how otherwise can she support even the feeblest Government? how can sha live? how can she clothe or feed either herself

or her slaves? Commercial intercourse between nations does not necessarily include an absolute political recognition according to the laws, usages, and elements of international rights and international comity. Commercial intercourse and relations may easily be regulated by Consular Agents. Such are the relations of Tabiti, the Sandwich Islands, of Madaguscar, of the remaining Barbary States, Tunis, Tripoli, and even some of the European Governments. For centuries, the Barbary States were not recognized nor admitted into the international comity of Europe-not because of their Mohammedanism, but because of their bad fillibustering, kidnapping, and slave-trading habits. Nevertheless, commercial relations existed with them. Consuls were appointed, although they were mistrusted and carefully watched. The conquest of Algiers by France originated in a quarrel between the Dev and her Consul. Turkey, during her past power, was never under the shield of European international law, but was admitted therein only by the last treaty of Paris.

We do not know what consideration the diplomats at Washington may give to the question now agitating the country, nor do we much care. Diplomats are not always the true thermometers of the real feelings and sensibility of their nations, nor even of the intentions of their respective Governments. But we know that the feelings of all England-nation, Queen, and Ministers-on Slavery are such as to justify the emphatic assertion that, though she may buy Southern cotton and sell goods to the future Confederation, she nevertheless will not take a fillibustering and slavetrading nation by the hand as an equal. The same may be said as to the national feeling of France. Two years ago, the Emperor, the Prefeet of the City of Paris, and the National Guards, congratulated and feasted two Haytian youths who had won the bonors in one of the public schools in Paris. Russin, emerging nobly from the barbarous condition of enslaving labor and laborers, will not reach its hand to a State founded expressly on a system which the Russian nation and Czar have just pronounced a curse. No Russian, whether high or low, is so foolish as to assert that the African is predestined to Slavery. Pushkine, the greatest Russian poet, spoke with pride of the African blood mixed in his veins, Germany, whose intellectual and scientific mind towers over all other nations, and nurses them with its inexhaustible fountains-Germany coudemas Slavery, white or black, on moral, social,

land of Herder, Heeren, of the Humboldts, of Hegel, of Leopold von Buch, will not recognize as equal the new state founded upon Slavery. Nor will the new Kingdom of Italy, rising like the sun from the heavy night of oppression. Centuries ago, the Italians were the first among the patiens of Europe to abolish chattelhood. No where has the absurdity that the African is destined for eternal servitude less force than in Italy. Even in the propaganda of Rome, under the eyes of the Papacy, African pupils are educated on an equal feeting with whites. Equal honors attend both, and both are set apart by the same dress of purple. More than three centuries ago, the Emperor Charles V. together with the Pope Clement VIII., erected on the ruins of the Florentine Republic, a ducal sovereignty for Ales sandro Medici, who was a mulatto.

Thus much for European interests and feelings concerning the question of secession. Should our angry and violent brethren really attempt the experiment of a separate government, it may possibly happen that the representatives of Hayti will find admission where those of the Southern fillibustering and slave-trading Confederacy will ask in vain.

SOUTH CAROLINA. To judge from the telegraphic abstract of Gov. Gist's Message, that official considers the seces sion of South Carolina as a foregone conclusion, and himself as already the Chief Magistrate o an independent State. The Message seems to b principally devoted, not to the affairs of South Carolina as a member of the Union, but to the arrangements she will be called upon to make in her national character.

It would appear as if the first decided acts of hostile non-intercourse were to be aimed not at the Northern, but at the border Slave States. They are to be forced to join the new Southern Con federacy by a prohibition to bring their slaves for sale, or otherwise, within the limits of the States which are to compose it. Such a prohibition, indeed, might be made to serve a double purpose. While it operated as a means of coercion upon the reluctant and besitating States of the border to force them into the new Southern Confederacy, it would serve, at the same time, as an excellent excuse for the revival of the African slave-trade. Of course, the Southern demand for negro labor-the sole source, if we are to believe the statements now current, of Southern production and wealth-must be sup tied from some quarter. If the domestic slavetrade in negroes from the border Slave States is put a stop to, what other resource will remain except to renew the importation from Africa?

However, the Northern States are not to be neglected. The Governor advises the most strincent laws against Abelition incendiaries, in order to supersede the necessity of the lynching processes now in such constant use. These new laws, we suppose, will commence with a provinon that every person from the North should b presumed to be an Abelition incendiary.

It is expected that the other States and th General Government will bow submissive to the will and wish of South Carolina. It is even an ticipated that, till she can complete her postal arrangements, the Post-Office Department of the United States will consent to act as her agent; and In case the General Government should decline to give up Fort Moultrie, volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States are expected to flock to her standard. Of these last, Gen. Cushing, we suppose, will take the command.

ALDERMANIC SPITE.

The resolution of Alderman Boole, which he offered at the Board of which he is so distin guished a member, on Monday night, to remove the brown-stone image in the Park to the publication office of THE TRIBUNE, was really the most spiteful and malignant act we have ever known even an Alderman to be guilty of. The presence of such a repulsive object in our publiaction office would be simply reinous for w could never expect any person of taste to enter our doors if it were placed there. Happily for us, there was too much humanity in the Board for so monstrous a proposition to be entertained, and it was promptly laid upon the table. In the mean while, the statue remains on its bad eminence, and we are not sure but that it will be as well to keep it where it is, where it may serve the purpose of the famous statue of Pasquin, in Rome, and be used to hang jokes upon at the expense of the City Government. There was a wealthy New-Yorker once who called upon Powers, the sculptor, in Florence, to sit for his bust. The artist made the necessary clay model, and the traveler went on to Rome, where he fell in with an Italian, who agreed to make a bust of him for just one-half what Powers charged. So our opulent fellow-citizen, who was not loth to save fifty per cent when he could, gave the Italian a commission, and, on returning to Florence some months afterward, he called again upon our native sculptor, and told him be need not finish the bust he had commenced, as he had found another artist in Rome who would do it for half the money. Powers said Very well; but kept the clay model in his studio, and showed it to all his visitors as a monument of the liberality of a New-York merchant. The brown-stone image in the Park may be kept as a monument of the taste and munificence of our present Board of Alder-

MR. CUSHING.

Has a negro any moral right to be of his un constitutional color? Has a Republican any right to be a Republican? Has Caleb Cushing any right to bore the public with a never-ending Speech, wherein Reason is insulted and History set at defiance? These are questions which every man will answer according to his interest or his prepossessions,

We have the second evening of Mr. Cushing's to-be-continued speech; but it does not seem worth reprinting. Its gist is the assumption that nobody has any right to be a Republican. To prove this to the satisfaction of a Fusionist, it is only necessary to ignore all our recent National history; to forget the conquest and annexation of Texas; the monstrous pretense that the Rio Grande was her rightful Western boundary; the consequent war on Mexico; the fair and full notice then given in Congress that the Free States would not consent to an extension of Slavery; the desperate Southern resistance to the Admission of California as a Free State; the repudiation of the Missouri Compact; the systematic and flagrant outrages where by a Pro-Slavery ascendency was estaband scientific grounds, through her hosts of poets. I ished in Kansas; the sack of Lawrence; the resavans, philosophers, and physiologists. The father- pented harryings of Osawatomie; the exclusion

of all Free-State men from Leavenworth, with the murder of one who resisted; the Lecompton iniquity,-in short, all the most memorable incidents of the last twenty years. Blot all these out of existence: then assume the Pro-Slavery theory of the purpose and genius of our Union, the obligations imposed by it, and you may conceive it possible that some rational being feels as Cushing talks. If you cannot do this, it were a waste of time and trial of patience to read his speech; for you cannot help feeling that the man knows better, and is only presuming on the ignorance or invincible prejudice of his hearers.

THE PECK-SLIP VERRY. The ferry-boats from Williamsburgh ceased to rut

to Peck slip yesterday, but landed their passengers at the foot of Roosevelt street. This arrangement, it is rumored, will be permanently adhered to. We have no doubt of the correctness of the rumor. For nearly a year, Messrs. George Law & Co. have run this ferry, as well as that to Grand street. without paying a penny's rent to the city Whether Mr. Haws will be able to collect the \$36,000 due is a question. But it does seem to us that his duty is very clear in the premises. He ought at once to proceed against the bondsmen of the Ferry Company, and recover the unpaid rents; and, as the lease has been flagrantly violated, resell it at public auction, under proper guaranties that the people will have their rights, as passengers, respected, making the defaulting Company or their bondsmen responsible for any deficiency in the price which it might bring be low the rent at which the former lessees took it Since George Law has had this ferry, it has been

notoriously irregular and uncertain. The boats have been run at less than half speed, to save fuel, and the number of their trips lessened at night, while on Sundays, and, recently, after seven o'clock, every night, the ferry has been suspended, compelling passengers to walk to Roosevelt street; new it is shut up altogether. Roosevelt street. the new terminus, is not a fit place for a ferry. The approach to it is through one of the vilest neighborhoods in the city. Ruffianism, drunkenness, and lewdness are the normal characteristics of the population; the streets are narrow, crooked, filthy, broken, and in every way dangerous, and the sidewalks full of pitfalls for the unwary. Here, until recently, it was pext to impossible for a decent citizen to venture after nightfall without danger. At the present time it is found necessary to send policemen through the district in pairs, as single officers would have no chance whatever against the desperadoes that infest this locality.

Yet it is through this region that George Law. the squatter ferryman, compels some thirty thousand respectable people to pass daily, in going to and from their homes. Here, exposed to insult and contamination, must the thousands of apprentice boys and shop girls who work in New-York and live in the 'Burgh come, to swell the coffers of this unscrupulous money king. Of the numerous ferries controlled by this man, we do not believe that he has obtained ene of them in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. It is high time that the public were rid of his impositions, and the city reinstated in her just rights. But we cannot hope for this while the corrupt Common Councils with which we have been cursed continue to perpetuate their power.

According to the last accounts from China the Allies appear to be about as far from the accomplishment of their objects as ever. The negotiation commenced at Tien-tsin had the customary fate of most Chinese negotiations. It was undertaken only for delay and to stop for the moment the advance upon Pekin. When matters came to a point the Chinese Commissioners declared that they had authority only to negotiate, but no powers to sign a treaty of peace. Something, however, seems to have been learned on the part of the Allies in pressing nea much shorter period than usual. Still the Chinese gained some precious time, as it was not till the 8th of September that the army took up its line of march for Pekin. This advance has to encounter a new difficulty. The coolies employed in the conveyance of the baggage were deserting, and fresh embarrassments and delays were I kely to arise from this source. The season was fast approaching to a close, and if the troops were to get away before the setting in or Winter great expedition would be necessary.

The indemnity demanded of the Chinese for the expenses of the expedition fell far short of its actual cost, being only eight million tael, or about ten millions of dollars. The Chinese Commissioners do not seem to have made much objection to agreeing to this amount, but when a payment down of one-eighth part of it was demanded, they set up their lack of powers to agree to a definitive treaty.

The Chinese are said to have a large body of troops collected for the defense of Pekin. Though they have greatly improved in the art of fighting, it is not to be supposed that they would be able to offer any effectual resistance. But a Winter spent at the Chinese capital might be embarrassing and uncomfortable for the invading army. The cold is very severe, and as the arrangements did not contemplate a Winter campaign, the troops might be ill prepared to meet it. The Republican candidate for Alderman in the

VIIth District is Mr. Daniel Darrow of the Ninth Ward. He has served one term in the Board of Councilmen, and we are assured that, in the proceedings of that body, he steadily voted against all the schemes of plunder which were introduced there, with the single exception of the Yonkers railroad project. This project was introduced suddenly, and was rushed through without debate. Mr. Darrow, not being able to obtain any information respecting it, did not vote at all on the question of its passage, and the statement which has been circulated that he voted for it is an error. If it is so recorded, the record is wreng: He did not vote at all, because he could not learn what were the merits of the measure. Had it been possible to ascertain the nature of the scheme, he would have strenuously and firmly resisted it. We give this explanation in order that the voters of the District may understand the whole matter. This is the only point that can be brought against Mr.
Darrow in the record of his official career, and his course on every other question leaves no doubt that he was governed throughout by an honest desire to protect and further the public interests.

—The Hons. R. Conkling of Urica and D. S. Grogory of Cal., J. H. Wilson of Paris, and Mrs. de Pertro and family of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-THE CABINET DIS-SENSION.

Another meeting of the Cabinet was held today, but Mr. Cobb, though better, was too indisposed to attend. The Message was again under consideration, and led to a protracted sitting. All the present indications induce the belief that a rupture is inevitable, though it was hoped the differences, long known to exist, might have been bridged over, as the President did not desire the Cabinet to assume any portion of real or implied responsibility for his sentiments. The point of difficulty is the view held by Mr.

Buchanan, that the right of secession does no xist under the Constitution, and cannot be exe cised by any State. Messrs. Cobb, Thompson and Fleyd hold differently, and have signified their intention to withdraw whenever the Admin istration is publicly committed to this position In the meantime efforts will be renewed to pe vent a dissolution. But a compromise seems in. practicable without a sudden and radical change of opinion and purpose.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

Of course, no resignations will take place until the Annual Reports are communicated to Congress, about which the Secretaries seem up usually indifferent. THE POSITION OF MR. FLOYD.

Although Mr. Floyd does not agree with the position assumed by South Carolina, yet b maintains the right of a State to secede, and has attended private conferences with Mesars

Cobb and Thompson, preparatory to the ste which has been indicated. COMMODORE SHUBRICK IN A QUANDARY, Commodore Shubrick, now at the head of th Navy, is much exercised as to his course in the

event of the secession of South Carolina, his na tive State. Capt. Ingraham, of Koszta fame, was fortu nate enough to be ordered to the Mediterranea nearly two months ago, and is, therefore, re

lieved from immediate embarrassment. THE POSITION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Jefferson Davis, who is here, demands addi tional guaranties as a basis of settlement be

tween the North and South, and as a condition precedent to the preservation of the Union. THE ABSENT SOUTHERN SENATORS, Mr. Slidell will probably not come to Wash

ington, unless requested by the President, an Mr. Clay is too sick. The rest of the Souther Senators are expected. THE TREASURY.

Several applications by disbursing officers for usual drafts have been refused at the Treasury

owing to its depleted condition. There will a be money enough on Monday to pay the accu mulated salaries and mileage.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Secretary Cobb is convalescent to-day, and attended an extra needing of the Cabinet.

To-morrow being set apart by the municipal authoraties for Thansgiving, all the public Departments will be closed.

Scarcely a dozen members of Congress have as ye

Scarcery a dozen members of Congress have as a arrived.

Thaddens Hyatt called upon the President to-day a furtherance of his efforts for a postponement of the Kansas land sales.

The New-Orleans papers of Sunday have been w

The New Orleans process of the Constitutional set of the Picayune has an extract from a private letter on the highest authority at Vera Cruz, saying:

"The occupation of Guadalajara by the Liberal and complete route of Gen. Marquez, are regarded been as the beginning of the end of the civil war. The Constitutionalists will march at once on the capital."

Trouble in the Cabinet.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1869.
There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the object being the discussion of the President's mesage, especially of the controverted points relating to

the question of secession.

Mr. Cobb attended the meeting. His views were a opposition to those of the President. It is probable that he will resident. at te will resign. He is about to send his family and effects to Georgi

He is about to send his family and effects to George. He will return to that State and be put in nominated for the Convention, of which body he will be a lad-ing and influential member. He will undoubtedly advocate there the extreme measures of the some Secretary Thompson will remain, although not agree

ing with the President's views.

There is no truth in the intended resignation of Chief Justice Taney. The report of his actual resigna tion was entirely anauthorized.

Later from Mexico. New-Orteans, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1860. The schooner Alphonzine, from Tampico 16th, ha

arrived. Regarding the \$400,000 of the seized conducta, the Courts decided in favor of a pro rata distribution. Everybody is preparing for a change of govers

Miramon's declaration of his inability to defend the capital created considerable excitement. The last accounts stated that the Constitutionalis

had captured Tacubaya. Guadalajara, it was believed at the capital, would surrender without a struggle.

Meeting of Manufacturers. Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

was held at noon to consider the depressed state! which held at hoon to consider the depressed state?

affinire, and agree upon some plan by which less good can be manufactured. The matter was discussed, at the opinion expressed that by an unanimity of actis there should be less production without a geneal stoppage, the supply being greater than the demand. Without action, the meeting adjourned till Saturdy noon.

Mayoraity Nomination. Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1862, The Union party bave nominated Joseph M. Wighman for Mayor of this city.

Municipal Visit.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1868. A Committee of the Philadelphia Councilmen of her officers of that city, numbering 17, arrived by this morning for the purpose of examining the good operations of the Municipal Department of this dy. They were received by the Mayor and a deputation the City Council, who will entertain them this eve ing at the Gibson House. The party will leavels home on Friday morning.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portund.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 189.
The steamslip Nova Scotian, from Liverpool or the 15th, via Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived heat 3 o'clock this morning. Her news has been arisipated by the Arabis at Halifax.

Naval.